session and dignity, bearing houself, as one of the shrewdest female observers of her time said. like a thor suga gentleman," holding his own. and showing no "cagerness to seeze at the mirances made to him which might well have mrned the stendiest head," He was found to be innervious to ad inducements to a breach of the English alliance, and the repeated assurground him, in the words, " news sommes fres atents," were construed in precisely the oppo-It is certain, however, that Napo icon did make some concessions in the matter of consolidating the Danubian principalities, for the Russian Chancellor did not hesitate to sarthat from that hour (September, 1857) the tresty of Paris was already a dead letter." In another conversation at this time, Gortchakoff asked his companion what he thought of the Indian mutiny, and assured him that the "Russome were not in any wise accountable for British misfortunes in Hindostan," a statement which left on his acute interlocutor a strong

impression that they were.

Among the many topics of interest which the reader will find treated in the present volume may be mentioned the downfall of Lord Paimerston's Ministry on the question of the Conspiracy bid, brought in after Orsini's attempt to assassinate Napoleon; the transfer of the Indinn Government to the Crown, which fore shadowed the Queen's assumption of the title. Empress of India;" the abrupt conclusion of

the peace of Villafranca, which entailed the resignation of Cavour and postponed for a senson the consolidation of Italy, and finally the more orless groundless apprehensions of a French invasion, which led to the permanent organinition of volunteer corps throughout Great

Notes of Travel in France and Beigium.

The record of a journey undertaken with a novel and useful aim is pleasantly set forth in Postel and Belgians, by PHEBE EARLE GIBBONS (Lippincott). The object of this traveller was not sight-seeing, but to describe the artisan and agricultural laborer as she found thom at their work, and in their homes. Undoubtedly the author's researches would have been more fruitful had she been equipped with the requisite amount of technical knowledge, for need not say, the power to observe the right things in any fleid of study, and to interpret them aright, implies a large amount of thoroughly digested information. It is certain, however, that the writer's motives were laudable, and her gleanings seem to have been considerable. It is a pity however that her observations were jotted down so much at random, since, with a little labor, they might have been welded into lucid and suggestive though not by any means exhaustive expositions of some Important topies. What the author has to say on the practical workings of the primary schools, both in Paris and the provinbe read with profit at this time, when the Ferry till contemplates a complete renovation of the

THE BONAPARTES.

Did the Death of Young Louis Make Prince Plon-Pion the Hend of the Family!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Although Pion-Pion ciaims to be the heir to the "succession to a shadowy realm," two, if not four, persons undoubtedly stand between him and that somewhat dublous distinction.

Of the thirteen children born to Charles and Letitia Bonaparte during their wedded life, five sons attained majority and played conspicuous parts in the great European drama which opened with the nomination of the French Directory and closed with the battle of Waterloo. These were Joseph, Napoleon, Lucien, Louis, and Jerome. Joseph, the eldest, afterward King of Spain and Naples, married a Mile. Clery of Marseilles, by whom he had no male issue, but his only daughter, Zenāide Charlotte, who died in 1854, married her cousin Prince Charles Jules, the eldest son of Lucien, the third brother, thus fusing the two lines of Joseph and Lucien, and became the mother of a numerous family, six members of which are alive at the present time. They, with the issue of Lucien's second marriage (with Mme, de Bam bertie, née De Bleschamps), constitute the elder branch of the family, and precede Pion-Pion in regular succession to the chieftainship of clan Bonaparte.

Lucien, by his second marriage, had four sons and three daughters. One of the sons, Paul, was killed in the Hellenic war of 1829; the three others were Lucien, resident in England, where he is known as an erudite etymologist; Pierre, the hero of more than one sana few weeks ago; and Antoine, who married a Signorina Cardonelli of Lucca in 1839, and about whose alleged decease last year in Fiorence there appears to be much doubt. Charles Jules. Lucien's eldest son by his first marriage, had he fewer than tweive children by his cousin, the Princess Zenalde of whom two survive, namely, France Louis Lucien Joseph, who as a Cardinal in the Roman Church is debarred from successing to a temporal throne, and Prince Napoleon Charles, the actual head of the Napoleon lamily. This Prince, born in 1889, entered the army during the empire of his cousin Louis, fourbit through the Algerian and Mexican campagnia, and as a Captain of infantry in the Franco-Prussian war. He was taken prisoner and conveyed to Brunswick, where he was interned until the conclusion of peace, having refused to give his parole not to serve matinst the German armies, if set free, When only 20 years old he marrael the Princess Mary of Ruspoin, by whom he has had two daughters. Marie and Eugenie. As the inter was born as late as 1872, he may have a son, who, should he survive him, while be Prince of Canino and the Indisputable head of the Bonaparte family. The lines of Napoleon I and of Louis Napoleon are, of course, extinct by the death of the King of home and the Prince Imperial. about whose alleged decease last year in

death of the King of Rome and the Prince Imperial.

There only remains for consideration the line of Jerome, formerly King of Westphalia. Madame Lettias thirteenth and last child, born four months before his intree's death. He first married Miss Patterson of Rathmere. His eldest son by this marriage, born in 1895, was espoused in 1830 to Miss Susan May, also of Baltimore, and had two sons, both of whom are how living. The erdest, Col. Jerome Remaparte, went over to France in the early days of the Second Empire, served in the Grimean cambaigh, receiving the decoration of the Legion of Honor for consulcuous gallantry, and was promoted to be a Captain of Chasseurs d'Attracts in 1855. The marriage with Miss Patterson having been annulled in a most unjustifiable and arbitrary manner. Jerome instruct a second time Princess Frederica of Wirtemberg, by whom he had two sons and a daugniter—Prince Jerome. Count of Montfort, who served in the Wirtemberg army rising to the rank of Colonel, and dying in Florence, in 1847, without issue; Prince Napoleon Josepa Chacles Paul, the Plan-Plen of to-day, who assumed the name of Jerome on his crother's death; and Princess Mailde, Countess Demiodif, whose exploits in the "pays de l'amour" have conferred an unentable notoriety on her hame.

Thus we see that between Plon-Plon and the Napoieonic succession stand at least two undanted heirs of the rights appertanting to his failers adder brother, the former Prince of Canno-namely, Prince Napoleon Charles and Lous Lauren, not to meatien the chains that East to easily be advanced to the unsurent in

true the Prince Imperial named Pions true the Prince Imperial names reas-sedest son in his will as heir to the suc-on. But it may fairly be doubted if the e had any right to fix the succession, of the Bonapartes who have actually ruled to were raised to the firmed by popular an, and should the majority of French-wer again summon a Napoleon to guide estines of their country, they will prob-select the one of the family who happens unused the largest popularity at the mo-

Nan's Rival in Williamsburgh. William H. Davis, 16 years old, rescued two the men on Thursday afternoon, who were in danger abowning, near the Hoiston Sfreet Ferry landing in chandsburgh, their boat having capsied. This rescue includes the funder saved by his efforts to ten within the years. He is seen of one of the warmers on a forcion state within the years. He is seen of one of the warmers on a forcion statest erryboad, and when not in school he was seen to the time along the river reset. He first except the his time was the recent of two boys named forcions one of whom was taken with cramp write in a manner, and the other range on to discrepe and seen dust under water by the terrified last. Young Davis ways that the of these whom he has helped out of the Water have thanked him.

Hungry for the Day's News.

The New York papers have not reached Paterson, N. J., of late until after 7 A. M. Not only the usic, but the press, have lamented this fact. The dies says that Philadelphia nearly a hundred miles, receives the naws before 5 o'clock in the morning; away, receives the naws being a welcook in the morning; then think that a few years later be would have while Paterson, less than twenty, is nearly three hours the free-thinking lexicographer for a senatorial the free-thinking lexicographer for a senatorial

THE FRENCH SENATE AND CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

The French Senate and Chamber of Deputies, recently prorogued by Premier Waddington at Versailles, where the Legislature has sat since 1871, will reassemble in the autumn at Paris.

The Senate will take possession of its beautiful chamber in the Luxembourg palace, an lifetoric pile situated in the Latin Quarter of the capital. Under the Convention it was a prison, and here were enacted some of the notable scenes of the Reign of Terror. Then the Directory came, setting up their Government in apartments which the day before had held tristocratic prisoners, to be followed by the First Consul who began, in this humbler palace, that mad carper which was ended in the more brilliant Tuileries. Here the Emperor Napoleon installed the first Senate France had ever known, and here sat the Coamber of Peers during the Bourbon Restoration and the Orleans monarchy. In this paince, before the peers of the Bestoration, was tried and con-demned to death "the bravest of the brave." Marshal Ney, and in the same hall, before the peers of the Orleans monarchy, was arraigned be who afterward became Napoleon III. During the republic of 1848 there was neither Chamber of Peers nor Senate, and Louis Blane ruled at the Luxembourg as President of that ill-starred committee which controlled the Governmental workshops. On the advent of the Second Em pire the Senate again took possession of its mainor.

The Senate Chamber, which is very rich and beautiful, is in the form of two semicircles, one much larger than the other, and both facing each other. In the former are the senatorial benches, arranged amphitheatrically; in the latter are placed the high deak of the presiding officer and the tables for the secretaries. A delleately curved oaken wainscoting surrounds oth semicircles, on which rises a number of tall stuccoed columns, which support a highly decorated vaulted ceiling, through which the light penetrates to the hall below. Between the columns in the larger semicircle are the visitors' galleries, while between those in the smaller semicircie, behind the presiding officer's desk, are several full-length statues of celebrated French statesmen, Turgot, Hopital, Colbert, Malesnerbes, and others. On either side of the grand semicircle are two large figures of St. Louis and Charlemagne, while sdallions of Charles V., Louis XII., Louis XIV., and Napoleon I. adorn the walls back of the Senutors.

The Chamber of Deputies will convene next fall in that fine front facing the Church of the Madeleine, on the opposite side of the Seine, across the Piace de la Concorde. The great Napoleon was the first to turn this palace, which had long been the private residence of certain Bourbon princes, to legislative uses, by establishing there the Council of Five Hundred, and from that time until the overthrow of Napoleon III. it was the seat of the popular branch of the French Legislature. Within its walls succeeding generations have listened to the oratory of Gen. Foy, Benjamin Constant, Mannel Royer-Collard, Cassimir Périer, Guizot, Berryer, Lamartine, Thiers, Jules Favre, Gambetta, and a host of other famous French parliamentary orators. In this palace, in 1830, Louis Philippe took the oath to support the new Constitution, in the presence of the peers and Deputies; and into this very hall the Duchess of Orleans fled in 1848, escaping from the Tuileries, which had been attacked by the mob. accompanied by her son, the present Count of Paris, whom she hoped the Deputies would ac-

cept as their future King.

The hall is shaped like a large semicircle. with rows of seats, uphoistered in velvet, rising one above the other. Twenty marble Ionic columns, with bronze capitals, support the beautifully frescood roof, and between their pedestals are several bas reliefs, representing historical incidents from the reign of Louis Philippe. An immense painting of the King swearing to defend the Constitution is placed over the Speaker's desk. During the Empire this painting and the bas reliefs were concealed by strips of green cloth. In the back of the hall, high up among the pillars, are two ranges of galleries, partitioned off into boxes. Only six of these boxes were used during the Empire. four of them being monopolized by the imperial family, the diplomatic corps, Senators, and other high State functionaries, while one, seating about sixty persons, was reserved for visitors provided with tickets, and one, accommodating but twenty persons, was free to the general public. The people, therefore, had a stomach. But he didn't know what it was until guinary adventure, whose death was reported | poor chance, under the Second Empire, to know |

> The legislative quarters at Versailles, now about to be deserted, are not less interesting

> historically than those at Paris. When the National Assembly removed from Bordeaux to Versailles in 1871, the thentre attached to the great palace of Louis XIV, was found to be the only available place into which to crowd the six hundred Deputies. This theatre did not belong to the palace in the time of the Great King. Notwithstanding Louis's love for the drama, the masterpieces of Molière and Racine were played before him in temporary pavilions eracted in the gardens of the palace. It was Louis XV, who added this new wing to the already immense pile to please Mme. Pompadour. Here in 1770 was married the Dauphin afterward the unfortunate Louis XVI., to his equally unfortunate wife, Marie Antoinette. Though this theatre has now been used as a legislative hall for eight years, it still retains all the principal features of its histrionic days. The two galleries, where once shone the magnificently attired courtiers and court ladies of the old regime, are now given up o plainly clad spectators, and where the curtains once rose and fell on the Misanthrope and Phodre, now is placed the desk of the presiding

officer. At the summit of the arch. stage, are still seen the symbols of the Bourbon monarchy, a golden crown, and three fleur-delis on a blue background. The members occupy chairs uphoistered in red leather, which fill the whole pit of the theatre. The Deputies gave up this hall to the Senators when the Senate was catablished in 1875, and the floor does not look so crowded now with its three hundred Senators, as it did formerly, when M. Grevy and M. Buffet used to try to keep six hundred Deputies in order. The Deputies took possession of a much larger chamber, newly,

fitted up for them in another part of the palace. This old theatre has been the arena where many eminent and characteristic men have appeared during the last eight years, to struggle for the destruction or the preservation of the French republic. Among the old characters who sat in the Senate Chamber is the Count de Doubet, an extreme Monarchist and the origincht possibly be advanced to the inversal in-plance by his own two nephews, the grands as of Jerome, King of Westpanda, who, such chizans of this country, and presenting giving the head of the family the right to de-grange, are undoubted Bonapartists of the Correspondance. est of which was his proposed electoral law. another for his wife, and one for each of his children. We wonder if such a law would satisfy the advocates of woman suffrage and those who think that boys of eighteen should vote? The Viscount de Lorgeril, another Monarchist, was the author, while in the National Assembly, of a very original proposition to tax slik hats and the hats of liveried coachmen, or the ground that such hats were luxuries. This impost was to take the place of the sair tax, and was to be collected by requiring manufacturers of high hats to stick a stamp worth two frances in the top of each one. The Minister of the Finances, in opposing the proposition, styled i a capitation tax. Among the rather eccentric members of the Senate was M. Soubigon, a wealthy agriculturist of Brittany, who used to appear in the pieruresque costume of a rich Brittany pensant, wearing a gayly embroidered meket and carrying a very wide-brimmed hat When Littré, the Noah Webster of France

whose immense four-volume dictionary and

supplement is a wonder of assiduity and schol-

arship, was elected a member of the French

Academy in 1871, Bishop Dupanloup, that ener-

getic upholder of Rome, sent in his resigna-

tion, which the Academicians, however, would

not accept. Little did the famous ecclesiastic

then think that a few years later he would have

colleague. It was a curious sight to see the old Bishop, dressed in his black robes and with consured head, participating in fleree political debates in a theatre.

The descendants of some distinguished Frenchmon have sat in this old playhouse, There was Arago, son of the eminent astronomer, who was himself hardly less famous as a politician than as a star-gazer; Carnot, senior, and Carnot, junior, the son and grandson of the great Carnot of the Convention; the two grandsons of Lafavette, Oscar and Edmond Lafavette, brothers, the first of whom was one of the Commissioners of France to the Centennial Exhibition; the son and grandson of Castmir Périer, Premier under Louis Philippe: Prince Napocon, second son of Jerome, who represented Ajaccio, the birthplace of his renowned uncle; and M. Say, himself a well-known student of political economy, whose father and grandfather before him were both authorities in this

It was in this same theatre that Gambetta won his greatest honors as an orator, and here Thiers made his last parliamentary speeches. Victor Schoeleher, the Garrison of France, also deserves mention in this galaxy of great statesmen, for he it was who wrote in the newspapers and printed books against slavery; who made voyages to the West Indies, Egypt, Greece, Turkey, and the west coast of Africa, to study the question on the spot; and who, in 1848, secured the abolition of servitude in all the colonies of France. The late M. Lanfrey, the author of that life of Napoleon I, in which the celebrated Emperor is handled without gloves, and Henri Martin, the Baneroft of France, whose great history of that country from the earliest times to the Revolution is an authority, sat together in the Senate Chamber at Versailles. The two Cassagnacs, father and son, fanfous for their advocacy of Bonapartism and duelling, have often disturbed the proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies. Albert Grevy, brother of the President; Waddington, perhaps the first Englishman by birth who was ever Premier of France, and who had acquired a European reputation as a numismatist before making a name as a statesman and diplomatist; and a score of other noted men, have had seats at Versailles during the last few years.

THAT SIX DAYS' WALK.

Complications Over the Great Pedestrian Match in September.

The most important topic of conversation, just now, relating to the coming great pedestrian match, is whether it will be held in Sep tember or not. The lessees of the Madison Square Garden say it will, and their reasons for saying so have already been printed in THE SUN. Said Mr. Dodworth, yesterday: "We have perfected all our plans, and are simply waiting for the men and the time to come. We have heard nothing from Mr. Vanderbilt, and suppose everything is all right. Kelly & Bliss, however, are talking enough to make up for Mr. Vanderbilt's silence; but their talk amounts to nothing. We sent around to their place to take Kelly's offer to bet \$1,000 that the race wouldn't off in September, and, of course, we couldn't get a bet of any kind. They will try their best to keep us from having the match. but they can do nothing. The public, we be-lieve, are with us. We are not sporting men. We give the match as we would a concert, and

but they can do nothing. The public, we believe, are with us. We are not sporting men. We give the match as we would a concert, and we shall try to conduct it on the square."

Mr. Van Arsdale, who has charge of the real estate property of the Hariem Railroad, and who drew the lease letting the Garden to Dodworth and Kuntz, seemed much amused yesterday at the reports about town, and at the attitude taken by the lessees of the Garden.

"Nothing has been done, one way or the other," he said, "about the proposed walk. I understand that Mr. Rossford says they are going to make Mr. Vanderbilt show his hand. Well, if that is the case, you'll know what is going to be done just as soon as this is done. Candidly, I can tell you nothing. Mr. Vanderbilt sie in Saratoga; when he comes back he will take up his business and he may decide to take up the matter of the Garden. If he does I think that those people will find out that he can show his hand."

MR. PROUT'S TOOTH.

How it Got Into his Stomach and Caused him No End of Trouble.

"I've swallowed my teeth," said Thomas Prout, to the house surgeon of the New York Hospital, on Friday. The surgeon looked in-quiringly at Mr. Prat's mouth. To all appearances he was but one tooth short, and that was an upper front tooth. Mr. Prout explained. He said that nine days before, while asleep in his home in Cheshire. Mass, he was awakened by a sensation of choking and violent strangling. and plainly felt that there was something unpleasantly hard and large making it way to his the next morning he discovered that his " plate" that he had swallowed the rubber plate to which that he had swallowed the rubber plate to which was attached a single tooth. It was his custom to remove the faise tooth and plate each night on going to bed, but that time heforgot to do so. The result of swallowing this large and irregularly shaped article was that he became ill, could retain nothing upon his stomach, and was in great pain. He consulted the physicians, who dosed him with emetics and boked down his throat. All this only aggravated his suffering. He rapidly grew thin, and in nine days lost thirty-five pounds.

He rapidly grew thin, and in nine days lost thirty-five pounds.

The house surgeon at the hospital sent Mr. Prout to a ward, and had him put to bed. Then he hunted up a long strip of whalebone, to whice was attached a little hook. The doctor carefully introduced this instrument down Mr. Prout's throat and into his stomach. Then he began fishing for the lost tooth. It was slow work but after a time he felt that he had booked on to something. He pulled slowly and steadily, and, to Mr. Prout's bodily pain and mental pleasure, brought to light the missing plate and its attachment. its attachment.

THE CITY'S DEATH RATE.

A Decided Decrease in the Mortality List in the Past Week.

As is shown in the annexed table, the death rate for last week is less than for a corresponding period for the past ten years. There were only 503 deaths, while the average number of deaths for the second week in August for the past decade has been 570. In 1872 there were 773 deaths, and 537 is the lowest number fter that of the present year. The cool weather it the past week is the direct cause of this un-precedented death rate. The number of deaths a New York always increases with the rise of the thermometer, and the contrary is equally the Following is a table of the death rate for after that of the present year. The cool weather

2907	Under	Distribusil	Un
Microstyle.	5 Prirra.	Discusies.	5 Test
0	4.33	3672	
1	312.4	150	1
2 773	440	 273 	2
5	384	223	1
	4312	228	- 4
674	2009	2007	- 2
11 1121	2651	160	ï
599	345	1100	i
541	Sina	1.47	- 1
1	265	135	i

Of the deaths caused by contagious diseases, 17 were due to typhoid fever, 36 to scarlet fever, 2 to cerebro-spinal meningitis, 28 to measles, 13 to diphtheris, and 6 to small-box.

The marriages has week numbered 118, which is 11 more than for the corresponding week of is 11 more than for the corresponding week of last year, while the births were 584, and last year 526.

Lessons by the Way.

Starting from the cradle Toward the grave below, Treading in the footprints Made so long ago: Do we note the landmarks

Do we stop to gather Wisdom, day by day.

Made of human tears ! Swelled by evil passions If so, are we stronger Battling with the foe? Wiser as we go!

Do we heed the breakers Do we see the timbers Strewn along the shore? Wrecks of numer greatuess Foundered in a night— Do we mind our rudder

Better for the sight?

Beacon lights are shining From the hills and towers; Angel voices calling In the durkest hours! 1 All along the way-Let us gather wisdom While we watch and pray! QUESTIONS OF LOFE AND PROPRIETY. Wife and Mother-in-Law-All about Visitia

Sin! I am still a young man, barely 31, and some four years ago mot and married a very estimable young hely, and one who made me a wife in every some that the word conveys, and whom I worked for, lived for been good to me, but, unfortunately, she believed I would remain single, and was jostous of the lady who took her

consured, which sometimes caused unpleasantness with my fruther, which sometimes are a received a prefile blow well, eighteen months since, I received a prefile blow in the desired my elle, and in my deep refer I tweeter of my person of the result. The control of the con-sidire, Three, my relettes post of my my taken presented that my mether should me come to and taken presented

her people.

New Tree Lavit I should like to take my mother, who I love, and go to hopsekrepling; but my when people as brelufaced against mise, and would test hard toward to did they know I order taked and also does and the

It is not an unusual thing for a wife to disagree with her mother-in-law, though a man's mother, if she is a sensible woman, lets his wife alone to take care of her own affairs, unless she is consuited about them. A large share of mothers-in-law are wise enough to do just that thing, and the ridicule of the class in which cheap paragraphers so often indulge is both threadbare and vulgar. But two women may both be good, and both deserving of respect, though they can no more dwell together in praying for your happiness. You say it can best be secured by setting up housekeeping with your mother. Then do it and bring about what your wife prayed for.

Sim: Is it prudent to nek a gentleman to come in and thank him for his kindness after taking you for a ride." Altogether prudent and very civil. It is, however, not to be considered as a reward for his attention, nor should you proffer the invitation in that spirit. You simply grant him the privilege of longer enjoying your society.

Sin: 1. When is it proper to use a note in visiting a ung lady? L. Whon is it, or is it ever, proper to use a card in visit-

2. When is it, or is it ever, proper to use a card in visiting a young lady?

3. It ever proper, how should they be used?

4. How should cards be used in visiting families and gentlement?

5. Are titles appended to visiting cards admissible?

M. D.

There is no need of ever using a note in visiting, or rather calling on, a young lady. You are not required to give her notice of your coming. It is always proper to use a card, and there is nothing to do but give it to whoever comes to the door. If the person on whom you call is not in, you may turn down the right-hand corner on leaving it to show you came in person. In visiting families or gentlemen the same rules apply, though if you are very particular you may leave a card, if they are not in, for every individual on whom you call. A doctor usually puts his "Dr." before his name on a card.

Sin. I have been reading your columndeveted to lover, and more dispicting lated trash in lever dispict to show the later of the court of the proper in the flower summis, is as existed, traveing passion, moveral ends of the Hudson to the dispict of the proposal to the learn something concerning tends of Usiter, a Sux correspondent called upon Louis to learn something concerning tends of Usiter, a Sux correspondent called upon Louis to learn something concerning tends of Usiter, a Sux correspondent called upon Louis to learn something concerning tends of Usiter, a Sux correspondent called upon Louis to learn something concerning tends of Usiter, a Sux correspondent called upon Louis to learn something concerning tends of Usiter, a Sux correspondent called upon Louis to learn something concerning tends of Usiter, a Sux correspondent called upon Louis to learn something concerning tends of Usiter, a Sux correspondent called upon Louis to learn something the grand of Usiter, a Sux correspondent called upon Louis to learn something of Usiter, a Sux correspondent talled upon Louis to learn something the grand of Usiter, a Sux correspondent to the man and above concerning the penson

ne has said:
When the flowers of friendship or love have decayed
in a heart that has trusted and once been betrayed.
No sunship of kindness their moon can restore.
For the verdure of feeling will quicken no more. Now we all know how (alse this is, for the young man with his selfish, designing love, all inspiring love, who would rather emerace death than lose the object of his selfish passion, will very shortly recover from his lose; and in married life how quickly they will discover each other's faults and failings, and love be turned into contempt or batted, which is worse than hatrid born of deviis! I hope you will not consider me an isanthrope, for I am young and still open to conviction. Carretows.

Though our young friend has himself made shipwreck of his love affairs, is that any reason why he should defame and attempt to degrade the gentle passion? What would life be without it, and where do we find true happiness except in hearts held together by the bonds of affection? What he needs is to be transformed into a loving and dutiful husband; and when he is subjugated and needs advice, let him come to

hird parts, in love affairs, which I submit to your in histories consideration. Here is a love letter sent on her irribday's morning to a young lady 19 years old, as fol-

iows:

"D. Bellowed Obs."

In all times such seems were brought out from the bowels of the earth, and many a pearl brought up from the hossen, of the sea, but look here.

"On this day, districted years are, was brought forth one more precious than gein, level, or rearl, it is my Marquerite, a sweet and genile soul, init of lovelines, dear, dear to me as the drops of my life's blood are to my heart. dear, dear to me as the drops of my life's blood are to my heart.

"He happy, my darring, then, my son?'s blol, and know that the loves of a thousand men summed up could not equal this love of mise.

"I wish thee, dear Marguerite, felicity, for I love thee to deeply that the arder which fires up my heart will

A very warm, impassioned, and poetical love letter, certainly. We see no harm whatever in it however. It must have pleased the young lady to get such an epistle on her birthday if she was fond of you. But the brother may have been unable to appreciate its poetical figures and rhetorical fire, and have fancled them unsultable to address to his sister, not understanding that, to your German taste, you were paying her the highest of compliments, as you were. Then, again, he may not have wished to have you writing his sister any love letters at all. If, however, he was angry simply because of the expressions of your birthday salutation, he was a very silly and narrow-minded fellow. he was a very silly and narrow-minded fellow.

Six: For some time 1 have kept company with a young lady, and lately constituted in safe by popping the question. On mentionate the engagement to a trend I learned, much to inly surprise that may write elect was constituted in the property and framident bankrupter and the won year ago, and changed his name to avoid make the safe of the safe of the same of the same of the same are all incommends in the cause of it. Still, I am afraid of the consequences of the cause of it. Still, I am afraid of the consequences of marrying my affained under a wrong name, as it may give a change to either of we to break of in the inter-, it intoward circumstances should ever arise. Would you be kind enough to advise me what should de done.

The fact that the family are going under an assumed name will in nowise vitiate the marriage. You marry her and not her name and so long as her identity is established it is all the same as if her father went by his true name. There is no trouble there.

There is no trouble there.

Six Some years ago I became acquainted with a young lody in St. Lonia. I immediately loved her, but never yorbally expressed by brillian in her. After a short acquaintance we partie, and then I build combinate sever not bright here. After a short acquaintance we partie, and then I build combinate sever not bright here. So in the sever not be the form of the sever not be then wrote to me, but did not their terms where. So it was obstitute, bowever, and she manly retirement it. It was obstitute, bowever, and she manly retirement it is now we sever as the manual transmitter to the sever not show that it is now we leave to the sever not show that it is not sever as a sever in the sever not show that it is not not sever a sever in the sever not have been a sever sever me that it is the more than place where it is not the retirement of manual place where it is not the sever in the

It is all nonsense, letting your obstinacy prevent your speaking to her; but she may not wish to speak to you. It is for her to make the first advances, though you might give her a very plain look of recognition and see whether she returned it pleasantly. Then let her bow, and the ice will be broken, and you can make your apology and your confession. Lovers should not be too stiff-necked.

y much, for they are henorable, very much, for they are honorable more, and apricht young men. I have recently been honorably a proposition of fourtage from each, but not wishing to set bashly in the matter, I requested more time to think. I know I the them both. One is a member of the church to winds I belong, and the other belongs to another denomination and I have concluded that the latter is the one I love, and if he knows I eve firm and he says Is over me I love, and the knows I eve firm and he says Is will have to quit my church or we will never marry. Now, it I take the one of my swin religious mith there will be no trouble on the says. I will love him as I do the other. So you will see that I am in a dileriman, and knowing what to do. I am entanced to the one, but he tells no plarity that I will have to attend his church and city up my own, and it would be a sail task on his part, religiously performed, as I have been exactly the meaning the property of the series and the settlem. I have the one with all my horse, but the church is the stumbing block.

This church business often makes trouble be-

This church business often makes trouble between lovers, though it should not, if they are both Protestants, certainly. As women's affections are more bound up in their churches than men's, the men really can better afford to yield than they, unless it is a matter of strong conviction with them. Suppose you settle it in this

way-he to go to church with you half the time and you with him the other half. Then after a while you may agree in liking better the one or the other. But don't marry to fight over re-

sappy and peaceful home.

SOMETHING ABOUT TRAMPS.

Ulater-Their Cabalistic Signs.

raspberry crops. The greater part of these are

ing been unable to find employment at their

few dollars during the berry season. About

region during the berry season are tramps.

there are several) who now and then congre-

gate in different parts of the country,

igion, for out of that battle there can only issue a victory for the devil. Arrange the whole matter in advance, and delay calling in the parson

until it has been harmoniously adjusted, then go ahead and exhibit your religion by making a your readers.

Germans, a few are Irish, and about one-third are Americans. Among the latter are many who are skilled mechanics or clerks, who, hava single Government that would for a moment consider any proposition, no matter how advantageous, to allow its convicts to work for the profit of private citizens.

The contract system is degrading to the dignity of Government and the majesty of law; it has the most pernictions influence on the convict, causing him naturally to think that crime is simply a vehicle of profit and wealth to certain layered business men; it is amagnonistic to the aim and end of a prison—constantly interioring with rules and measures peramount to the reform of the convicts—and it is a cruel wrong to the industrious working classes of a nation. usual callings, take this means of making a two-thirds of those who annually arrive in this They have no regular employment, and belong to one or another of the organized bands (for

Soon after the berry pickers arrived this sea-son a tall, well-formed, and muscular German The only commendator his avvocates can ac-vance in its defence is, that of all prison sys-tems it is the best paying. The writer believes that, putting aside every principle of humanity and religion—considering only the financial part of the question—these paying prisons are the very degrees that a community could sup-rect. settled here, and began the sale of lager beer. He was very popular, especially among the German tramps. He is known as "Louis," and always has a supply of greenbacks. He talks French, Spanish, and Italian fluently, as well as the tongue of his native

the very dearest that a community could support.

Trison statistics, enrefully collected in different countries, show that of men sentenced to penal servitude 75 per cent, are amenable to reform, provided the prison in which they are compelled to spend years of their lives is, to some extent, a penitentiary in the true sense of the word. Of the men who have served terms in prisons in this State, only about 25 per cent, engage in honest pursuits and become useful members of society, a loss of hearly 50 per cent, of the possibly to be reformed criminas who, instead of becoming industrious men, adding by their labor to the common weal and wealth, continue in their career of crime.

Let us now make rough estimates of the following items: First, what the depredations on society of these men, until stopped by death or a lite sentence, amount to; second, the cost of their arrests (including rewards) and trials; third, east of logarding them in the county and. He appeared to have control over the Germans who gathered hereabouts, and was able, by force or threats, to keep them under subjection. Whenever they became in-volved in difficulty, Louis was always summoned to get them out of the scrape.

In view of the fact that several of the men now in jail at Reading are well known in this region, having served their time in the berry

Cleanliness comes next to goddiness is a cold, honored saying, in which the managers of the Smg Sing prison don't believe. It will hardly be credited when I state that in Sing Sing, where a thousand men are employed at work, by necessity so dirty as slove moulding, there is not a bath house; nevertheless it is a fact. Men may serve there ten years, and between them and a bath tub the same relation as between them and a bath tub the same relation as between two parallel lines that can never reach each other will siways exist.

The biankets, that have also to serve as sheets, are never washed. In what state they must be after being used for many years in immediate contact with the body, by men working at stove moulding or similar trades, can be easily understood. The prison possesses the most commodious laundry of any institution of its kind in this country; but then we must remember that Sing Sing is a self-supporting prison, and the laundry has to do the contract work for the shirt manufacturers. The English nobleman who said 'that he never believed a man had committed a burglary in a clean shirt' spoke more sensibly tann those fools who interpret everything written or spoken, literally, are able to understand. That personal cleanliness is absolutely necessary to physical health and, to some extent, to moral elevation, I think will be admitted.

In conversing with Mr. Davis, before leaving Sing, the writer called his attention to these matters. Mr. Davis answered, he had been thinking about them, but the building intended for a bath house was wanted by the slove contractors for some purpose, and as to other sanitary measures, changing of mattresses, washing of blankets Ac, they required details of men, and the contractors wanted all the men he could possibly furnish them.'

Again we have to remember that Sing Sing "Why do they select this side of the Hudson to travel on?"

"For several reasons: First, the berries attract them. Then the pockies—that is the tramps phraseology for poormasters—are more numerous and provide good food. One of the main reasons, however, is that the condissionstables seldom arrest the tramps."

"Where do they generally go from here?"

"Up into Schoharia and Otsego Counties to pick hope." Where do they generally go from here?"

"Up into Schoharie and Otsego Counties to pick hops."

"Are these of that class of tramps who are now being captured in Pennsylvania?"

"No. Those who put for the bush in Lancaster. Bucks, Pike, and adjacent counties in Pennsylvania are of the regular bum order. They work but little and are the most danger out of their class. What they cannot get by fair means they will get by foul regardless of the consequences. The people in that seem of that the next of the reams and always allow them to sleep in the rhambs and always allow them to sleep in the rhambs and always allow them to sleep in the rhambs and outbuildings. Their kindness is retailed by some of the most dansardly acts. They take any impressions of outside door keys and then crack the crist. At times, when they are refused admittance to houses, they will at the first favorable opportunity, cut out the tongues of the horses and cattle or cut off their tails, and often set fire to the premises."

"Do the tramps carry irearms?"

"Every organized bund has a leader. This is done more for the purpose of standing on an even footing one with another. Otherwise, when they does not be the contractors wanted all the men the conding one with another. Otherwise, when they does not be admitted. They required details of a great dead of wringling. The leader is chosen, and directs the management of affairs, does who refuse to cheep him are immediately dismissed from the band, and left to paddletheir d

dismissed from the band, and left to paddletheir own cance. The leader is always armed, and sometimes others of the game carry frearms."

When working in any leadily of the same carry frearms."

The glow worm pales, her amerous light, The firstly fluxers dim.
The root of day sliuts out the night,
And lights the ocean's rim.
Sing heigh hol to whin, to whoo!
The world awakes to him.

In flaming glow his orbit see.

High over the mountain crest,

Drips sparking light from out the see
And lights the owher next.

Sing heigh he? to whit, to whoo!

* take my flight or est.

Chairfornia C. Marrier.

AN EDUCATED CONVICT'S OPINION.

Some of his Redections After a Year's Ser-TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Pub-

lie attention being lately called in a rather startling manner to the State prison of Sing Sing, a few observations from a person who has had ample and unusual opportunities of acquiring knowledge on the subject may perhaps interest

I will premise by stating that I have visited all the principal penal institutions in Europe. While serving on the Western press, so The Gangs who Visit the Berry Fields of years ago, I was sent to investigate the working and management of the State prisons in MARLBOROUGH, N. Y., Aug. 16 .- The recent lilinois, Missouri, and Ohio, and I have just capture of a gang of German tramps near Reading, who for some time had plundered and returned from a year's residence in Sing Sing. The present system of employing convicts in outraged the citizens of eastern Pennsylvania. the United States is, with few exceptions, the is not alone a benefit to that part of the counso-called contract system; in other words, the try, but to this and other places where these State leases the convicts to work for private bands of lawbreakers have paid their annual parties, receiving a stipulated money compenvisits. Every summer about 500 men and boys sation for every man per day. and 100 women gather in this part of Ulster county, ostensibly to pick the strawberry and

The great evils resulting from this system are so evident and so well known and acknowledged by all men who have taken interest in penological matters that there is not in Europe a single Government that would for a moment

ation. The only commendation its advocates can ad-

a lite sentence, amount to; second, the cost of their arrests tincluding rewards) and trials; third, cost of boarding them in the county prisons, where many spend months before sentence; fourth, renunerating and boarding witnesses in the House of Detention; fifth, cost of transporting the convicted to the State prisons; sixth, cost of supporting the families of many of these criminals, who, deprived of their breadwinners, are thrown on the State. Add all these items together and perhaps we shall find that our so-called self-supporting prisons are, indirectly, enormously expensive to the people. Of all the prisons in the United States of which the writer has any knowledge, the State prison at Sing Sing is, in every respect, the worst managed; that is, when we regard it as a place where criminals are supposed to be subjected to reformatory influences. As a place of business for Perry & Co., stove moniders, it is probably the best on the continent.

ers, it is probably the best on the continent.
"Cleanliness comes next to godliness" is an old, honored saying, in which the managers of

sod from the band, and left to paddle their most. The leader is always armed, and mes others of the game carry firearms."

In any locality do the tramps we a language of signs known to the fra
27.

Those who refuse to obey him are immediately to common to me the panel and set to panel are the panel and the pane

Gen. Roger Pryor's Newfoundland Dog. Gen. Roger A. Pryor has returned to Brook-

Gen. Roger A. Pryor has returned to Brooklyn from his exemision to Labradur in Gen. B. F. Buller's
wesh't Americs, with Gen. Buffer. Compressions: Bean et.
Boston, and ex Gov. Smith of New Hampshire. The
America's locker contained the text visues, and a French
cook a return. In Newmandiand, Cart Hawerich
to the Boyal Navy, who is the Freeman inversion ne
sented to Gen. Pryor a faithfuled Seventhalmid day
which the General tringful back with him. The animal
is two years and four months oid, has a sharey bleck
coat of fiair and web feet, and is unusually intelligent.

POPULAR LETTERS ON TIMELY TOPICS.

the inquiry of Mr. "M." of Morristown regarding stam-oring, I ask permission to make a few suggestions that

may perhaps be of use. Phave been similarly afflicted, and

sassed through a great many institutions that pretended

Further Blats to Stammering Sufferers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sect In reply

ocure stammering before I was able to understand its nature, and, he studying and experimenting, gradually overcome it. There are so many individuals affected in that way that it is surprising scientific men have not given more attention to its treatment, materal of leaving it principally to the exploration of quarks or crude em-niric experimenters. The main difficulty of treatment given more attention to its treatment, instead or leaving it principally to the exploration of quarks or crude empiric experimenters. The main difficulty of treatment arises from the fact that an impresse the physical and the psychiant are so bleshed and connected that an impediment of speech, becomes as instell a mental disease at \$1. However observe the cause of stammering may appear, nice can interstruct the sails. I think, by some back to the first principles. Laurange means a communication of thoughts by sound. Mound is the substance of speech. There are two different sets of organs active, one as the principles. Laurange means a communication of thoughts by sound, abother to a crudinar file sound-that is, shaping or sominic it into syllables or words. The stammer's is always able to produce an sharteniated sound; he is also able to make those movement and positions necessary for articulation of the file of the did not always able to make those movement and positions necessary for articulation of the file of the file of the common of the said and the said and positions necessary for articulation of the file of the file of the common of the said and the

stammering correspondent "M.," I wish to say that I have every reason to think he may be cared, as I am acquainted with a lady in Boston who has cured many most difficult cases of the kind. She has been very suc-cessful sunor many prominent persons in Boston. Or ators and increhants have been cured. Bhooklys, Aur. 3.

BROOKLYS, AUG. 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I noticed in yesteria;'s Sir: a communication from "M." I was similarly afflicted and I have cure! myself.

isimilarly afflicted and I have cured myself.

Let blin repeat a sentence (for instance, "Orlando swain
the Helication.") as though talking to somehody, pro-noming outh withold distinctly, also, practise on the contains thous ft. db. Much of the trouble arises from lack of confidence. While talking to another person, let him try to imagine be is talking to mostler person, the severance! Units at the end of three months be will be much relieved.

As Ex-Suffrance.

The Sun Does Set on the United States. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I no-

ticed in the souday edition of your excellent paper an inquiry as to whether the sun ever sets on the United States. The gentleman who prays for light upon this in teresting, though unimportant, point says that the statement has been going the rounds of the rural press that ohl Sol, not permitting himself a moment's rest, is con-stantly guarding with jealous eye some part or other of

our giorious country.

Any New York Grammar School boy would be able to confirm "C. L. M." in his opinion that the reason as signed for this phenomenon is incorrect, even though it be endorsed by certain alleged scientific journals.

For much the larger pertion of the year the sun does set on the United States. The contrary fact obtains only

at or about the time of the summer solstice, when, for all that part of Alaska north of the Arctic circle, the sun is twenty-four hours above the horizon. The formula cos P - tau makes known the semi-upper arc P of any bearing budy's diurnal anth when the latting of the place, I and polar distance of body, p.

the latitude of the place, l and polar distance of body, s, are known.

By means of this formula I have made an approximative solution of the question whether the sin rises in Maine before it acts in the Airutian Islands. For discussion I have selected a point in Maine whose long, is 67% west of ter, lat. 4.0%, and the most westerly Airutian island, whose long, is 1882 w. Greenwich, lat. 539%.

Difference of longitude between Maint and Aloutian Island, 1212 = 8.5.4 m.

Inference at longitude between Aloutian Island and Mainte, reckening from west to east, 250% = 15 h. 56 m.

Assuming sun to be at the equitox, then p. 50%.

Therefore, when sun is on equator, the semi-upper are for all places on the earth will be 61%, or the lengths of

for all places on the earth will be 6 h, or the lengths of days and nights will be equal. Difference of longitude between Maine and Aleutian Island, 8 h 4 m. Clongitude between Aleutian Island and vu. are for Maine, when sun is in equinox, 6 h, are for Aleitas, when sun is in equinox, 6 h. Senti upper are for Aleutia, when sun is in equinox, 6 h.
State of senti-upper ares, 12 h.
Therefore, the sun will rise on Aleutian Island before it acts on Maine, but it will not rise on Maine before it sets on the Aleutian Island.

Assuming the sun to he at the summer soluties or p—
66 26 l. obtain the following results:
Senti-upper are for Maine, when sun is at solutice,
1 he main per are, for Aleutia, when sun is at solutice,
125 12 = 8, 12 10.
Sum of sent upper are, 16 h, 4 m.
Therefore, for a few days before and after the summer solution, the sun will rise in Maine before it sets in the Aleutian Island, and will rise on the Aleutian Island, and will rise on the Aleutian Island and will rise on the Aleutian Island and before it sets on Maine.

USANIA.

That German Tutor's Grievances.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser. The German tutor who figured in the affair at Navraganactt Pier would soon learn, should be consult a Providence lawyer,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Last Monday evening at 11% o'clock, on the corner of Grand and Foresth streets, I with seed the spectacle of two police the street. A third officer came up in answer to an alarm, and when he saw the way the woman was getther used, he protested, and was told by the arresting he walk. I am willing to make an affidavit to the above facts if

An Obscure Point in Etymology.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO: Will you please inform the whether or no the word "potale" can be pluralized. I have asked several persons and some We see no valid objection to adding an #; but

why should you want to? Not a Case of Sulcide.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I heard to the faction of the Section of the Section reported in Tox Section 1 in a strong of the section of the Section 1 in a section of the section of the section of the section in the Section of the section in the Section of the sectio getrid of them. Januar City, Aug. 16.

Mr. Bitas's Good Record.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: In speaking of candidates for Governor. I begins as to montain the name of the Hom A. N. Riess member of Congress (This rest of the Primogratic congress one had done as its min, there's would not be acting as President for the United States.

From the New Orleans Picayone.

The dentists in convention agree to pull to-gether for another year.